

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION
of
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For a
FISH NET WITH LENGTH MEASURING SCALE

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS:

Your petitioner, Jeff Abel, a citizen of the United States and resident of Wyoming, whose postal mailing address is P.O. Box 895, Evanston, Wyoming, 82931, prays that letters patent may be granted to him as the inventor of a **FISH NET WITH LENGTH MEASURING SCALE** as set forth in the following specification.

FISH NET WITH LENGTH MEASURING SCALE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to nets
5 used in sport fishing. More particularly, the present
invention relates to a sport fishing net with a length
measuring scale incorporated into the net, such that a
user may visually determine the length of a fish
contained in the net.

Related Art

Sport fishing is a popular pastime, and,
accordingly, the production of sport fishing equipment
has become a very large industry. Catch-and-release
fishing, for example, is one method which has grown in
15 popularity, either by regulation in some areas, or by
the voluntary action of fishermen.

Sport fishermen, especially when fly fishing,
typically use a handheld fish net for scooping a fish
out of the water. This is particularly true when fly
20 fishing and when following catch-and-release
procedures. Fly fishing practically requires netting
because it is difficult if not impossible to land a
fish without a net when fly fishing. When using a net
or releasing a fish from a hook, it is desirable to
25 subject the fish to as little handling as possible.

However, some handling is frequently necessitated
by catch-and-release rules themselves. The rules
regarding which fish must be released and which may be
kept usually relate to the size of the fish, typically
30 its length. Consequently, upon catching a fish and
scooping it up in his net, a fisherman must remove the
fish from the net (which is sometimes difficult
because the fish is slippery, and is thrashing about),
remove the hook from the fish, and place the fish

adjacent to some measuring scale, such as a rigid ruler or flexible tape. Then, if the fish does not meet the length restrictions, the fisherman must put the fish back into the water.

5 All of these actions are difficult to perform, time consuming, and subject the fish to some level of trauma, sometimes needlessly. The time and trauma involved can sometimes lead to major injury, or even the needless death of the fish. Additionally, some
10 fishermen, particularly novices, may desire a method of measuring a fish which does not require any physical handling of the fish at all.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 It has been recognized that it would be advantageous to develop a very quick method of determining the length of a fish which has been caught.

It has also been recognized that it would be
20 advantageous to develop a device for measuring the length of a fish which reduces or eliminates human handling of the fish.

The invention advantageously provides a fish net, comprising a frame, and a net attached to the frame.
25 Disposed on the net is a length measuring scale, configured to allow a user to determine a size of a fish held in the net by visually comparing the fish with the length measuring scale.

In accordance with a more detailed aspect of the
30 present invention, in one embodiment the length markings include a zero point near the bottom of the net, with two coordinated scales sharing the zero point and extending in opposing directions therefrom, such that a user may visually determine the length of

a fish by aligning the fish with the length scale, and adding the numeral designations which are aligned with opposing ends of the fish.

In accordance with another aspect thereof, the invention advantageously provides a method for measuring a fish, comprising the steps of: (a) placing a fish within a fish net having a length measuring scale therein; and (b) visually comparing the fish to the length measuring scale, so as to determine the size of the fish.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the detailed description which follows, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which together illustrate, by way of example, features of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a fish net with length measuring scale in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a close-up flattened-out view of the length measuring scale of the fish net of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a side sectional view of the fish net of FIG. 1, having a fish held in the bottom of the net in alignment with the measuring scale, illustrating the effects of curvature induced inaccuracy.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made to the exemplary embodiments illustrated in the drawings, and specific language will be used herein to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended. Alterations and further modifications of the inventive

features illustrated herein, and additional applications of the principles of the invention as illustrated herein, which would occur to one skilled in the relevant art and having possession of this disclosure, are to be considered within the scope of the invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, in one embodiment, the fish net with length measuring scale invention described herein generally comprises a sport fishing net 10 having a frame 12, and a net 14 attached to the frame. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the frame includes a handle 16, and a substantially closed loop portion 18 attached to the handle, the net 14 being attached to and hanging from the closed loop portion 18. It will be apparent that the frame could be configured in various ways other than that shown. However, the configuration shown in FIG. 1 is fairly typical of sport fishing nets, and will be familiar to many likely users.

The frame 12 may be formed of various materials, including aluminum, steel, wood, etc. The handle 16 is preferably provided with a rubber or rubber-like gripping surface 22, and may also include a loop 24 or other device which may serve as a safety strap, and may also be used for hanging storage of the net.

Disposed in a generally linear configuration along a surface of the net 14 is a length measuring scale 20, which may extend from one side to an opposing side of the closed loop portion 18. The orientation or alignment of the length measuring scale relative to the frame of the fish net may vary. As shown in FIG. 1, the length measuring scale extends from near the junction of the handle 16 and the closed loop portion 18. It will be apparent, however, that

the length measuring scale could be oriented substantially transverse to the handle, or in many other orientations.

The length measuring scale 20 includes a series of length markings 26 and numeral designations 28. In one embodiment, the length markings 26 represent standard units of length, such as inches, centimeters, etc. With the net configured in this way, a user can easily determine the size of a fish held in the net by aligning the fish with the length measuring scale, and visually comparing the fish with the length measuring scale to determine its length in the units of the scale.

Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the measuring scale 20 preferably includes a zero point 30 approximately in the center of the scale, which makes it particularly easy to use. The zero point is preferably located near the bottom 32 of the net, and the measuring scale 20 comprises two coordinated scales 34, 36 sharing the zero point, and extending in opposite directions therefrom.

In this configuration, a user can easily visually determine the length of a fish 38 (shown in outline) by substantially aligning the fish with the length measuring scale 20, and adding the numeral designations 28 which are approximately aligned with opposing ends of the fish. For example, as shown in the flattened-out view of FIG. 2, the ends of the fish 38 approximately line up with the numerals 7 and 6. Accordingly, if the length markings represent inches, the length of the fish is equal to approximately 13 inches.

It will be apparent that the length measuring scale 20 could be configured in other ways as well.

For example, the zero point 30 could be at one end of the scale, such that upon viewing the numeral designations 28 which align with each end of the fish 38, the user must subtract the smaller numeral from the larger to determine the length of the fish. It will be apparent that the zero point could be at other locations as well.

Modified or non-standard units of length may be used in the length measuring scale 20, for reasons that will be more apparent hereafter. For example, the length units may be larger or smaller than standard length units. Alternatively, the length units may be graduated or non-linear, such that the distance between adjacent length markings 26 gradually increases or decreases as one moves along the scale in a given direction relative to the zero point. Similarly, the numeral designations could be any type of numerals, and are not limited to the set of Arabic numerals used by those who speak English.

In order to facilitate the rapid and easy alignment of the fish 38 with the measuring scale 20, the net 14 is preferably configured to form a pocket 40 into which the fish will naturally tend to rest in substantial linear alignment with the length measuring scale. In other words, it is preferable that the shape of the net be such as to naturally cause the fish to drop into a position aligned with the scale when a user scoops up a fish therein. If, upon initial placement of the fish in the net, the fish is not adequately aligned with the length measuring scale, the user may simply move the fish or juggle the net slightly to cause the fish to attain the desired alignment.

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In one embodiment, forming the net into a pocket as describe is accomplished by assembling the net from first and second side pieces 42 and 44, and a substantially linear center piece 46. These three
5 pieces are joined or sewn together along their edges. The first and second side pieces have curved edges 48 and 50, while the center piece has substantially linear side edges 52. Joining these edges thus forms an elongate pocket 40 into which a fish naturally
10 tends to rest when scooped up into the net.

The net 14 may be made from any material which is flexible and strong enough for use as a fish net, which will not damage a fish, and which will allow water to freely flow through it. The side pieces 42
15 and 44 may be of the same material as the center piece 46, or they may be made of different materials. Suitable materials for the side pieces include a wide variety of mesh or net materials, such as cotton, nylon, and other polymer materials such as
20 polypropylene rubber. Other materials may also be used. The same materials may be used for the center piece, with the additional requirement that the material of the center piece must be suitable for application of the length measuring scale thereto,
25 whether by printing, marking, weaving, embroidery, etc., as discussed below. It will be apparent that some net materials may be unsuitable for having markings applied with inks, dyes, or silk screening, unless the characters in the markings are intended to
30 be quite large.

The length measuring scale 20 may be disposed on the fish net 14 in various ways. In one embodiment, the length markings 26 and numerals 28 are woven into the fabric of the net, possibly using a different

color or type of material to form the woven markings and numerals. This approach allows the markings and numerals to be visible on both sides of the net fabric, and makes the measuring scale equally useful
5 regardless of whether a user inverts the net from a given orientation. However, it will be apparent that the numerals will present a mirror image when viewed on one side, when compared to the other. This method also tends to produce a durable scale, with length
10 markings and numerals which cannot be merely rubbed off.

Alternatively, the length markings 26 and numerals 28 may be applied to the surface of the net
14 using a silk-screen or printing process, which
15 applies the markings with inks, dyes, etc. There are a variety of these processes, and they are well known. The construction of the net using a substantially linear center piece 46, as described above, facilitates this approach by allowing printing on a
20 flat, straight piece of material. It will be apparent, however, that the success of this approach may depend upon the nature of the net material where the scale is placed. It will also be apparent that the markings and numerals may not be as readily
25 visible on one side of the net fabric unless the marking scale is printed on both sides. As yet another alternative, the length markings and numerals could be embroidered onto the fabric of the net. As in the case of the woven markings, this approach also
30 produces a durable scale.

As noted above, the length measuring scale may comprise modified units of length. Referring to FIG. 3, this may be done to compensate for relative curvature of the fish 38 and the length measuring

scale 20. It will be apparent that, when a fish is held in a fish net of the type illustrated in FIG. 1, it will tend to rest on its side in the bottom of the net 32, in a curved position, as shown in FIG. 3.

- 5 When a fish is measured on a flat scale, its thickness does not substantially affect its apparent length. However, when curved and resting in the bottom of a net, the central axis 54 of the fish 38 is offset from the scale 20 due to the thickness of the fish, and,
10 since the central axis and the scale are both curved, the fish may appear to be longer than it really is.

- Consequently, the distance between the length markings 26 may be modified to compensate for this curvature-related error. For example, if the scale 20
15 is intended to be in inches, each length marking may be slightly more than one inch from its adjacent marking so that the fish will not appear to be longer than it is. The actual variation in the distance between markings may be determined by trial and error.
20 Additionally, because the difference may vary depending on the type of fish, nets with different modified units may be made for different types of fish.

- Additionally, because the error may depend on the
25 thickness of the fish, longer fish may tend to introduce more error because they will generally include thicker portions. Thus, a length measuring scale 20 in which the units are modified in a non-linear manner may be desirable. For example, a
30 graduated or semi-logarithmic scale may be disposed on the net 14, such that the distance between length markings gradually increases with distance from the zero point 30. Other variations may also be used. Because there is little visible difference between

them, the length measuring scales depicted in FIGs. 1 and 2 are intended to represent all length measuring scales described herein, whether based on standard or constant units, or modified units.

5 It is to be understood that the above-described arrangements are only illustrative of the application for the principles of the present invention. Numerous modifications and alternative arrangements can be devised without departing from the spirit and scope of
10 the present invention and the appended claims are intended to cover such modifications and arrangements. Thus, while the present invention has been shown in the drawings and fully described above with particularity and detail in connection with what is
15 presently deemed to be the most practical and preferred embodiment(s) of the invention, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that numerous modifications can be made without departing from the principles and concepts of the invention as
20 set forth in the claims.

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